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VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1879. NUMBER 13.

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DELTA.

Panic Stricken are the Colored People!

Leaving By Hundreds for Kansas.

Paying Their Own Way.

Cause—Fear of Abridgment of Their Rights.

The Exodus Being Checked

DELTA, LA., March 11, 1879.

Mr. T. De S. Tucker, Associate Editor Louisianian:

Sir—Having been directed to visit this section of the State and examine the special Internal Revenue tax-payers, I left New Orleans on the 7th inst. and arrived here the next day at 12 m. Before leaving the city, I had heard of the Kansas fever up here, but did not attach much importance to the rumors regarding it. You may therefore judge of my surprise, on nearing the Delta ferry landing, to find the banks of the river literally covered with colored people and their little store of worldly goods. The crowd then awaiting transportation at this point was estimated at about 300, but I learn that it had swollen to 500 by yesterday, all of whom took their departure on the St. Louis packet, Grand Tower, for Kansas. A noticeable feature about their departure was the fact, that not one of that vast number was permitted to board the steamer until the fare was paid to St. Louis. This fact explodes the erroneous idea that these people are having their expenses paid by some outside agency, and that the movement is not a spontaneous one on their part. Numerous reasons are alleged for this remarkable exodus, but so far as I have been able to learn, the *real* cause is an apprehension of undefined danger in the near future. They religiously believe that the constitutional convention bodes them no good; that it has been called for the express purpose of abridging their rights and liberties, and they are "fleeing from the wrath to come." They are absolutely panic stricken. Every road leading to the river is filled with wagons loaded with plunder and families who seem to think *anywhere* is better than here. On my way yesterday to Milliken's Bend, I saw a large crowd camped on the landing at Duckport; a still larger crowd awaited transportation at Millikin's Bend. There is no doubt in my mind that this movement has assumed formidable shape and, unless some means are devised to arrest it, this portion of the State will soon be entirely depopulated of its laboring classes.

The entire congregations of two of the leading Baptist churches of this parish have already gone, and the estimate of the number that has left since the movement began is placed, by the white planters, as high as fifteen hundred.

A meeting was held here on the 8th inst., the day I arrived, at which this question was discussed by Hon. Wm. Murrell, Gen. Morey, Mr. Bobe and myself; and I think it did some good in allaying the excitement. Another meeting was held yesterday at the Bend which was addressed by Mr. Bobe, Mr. Murrell, and myself, which had a good effect and may lead to a mutual understanding among the planters and laborers.

While I deeply deplore the condition of things up here, I am not certain but what it will be productive of more good than harm in the end, in that it has taught the white people of Louisiana that there is a point, beyond which, even negro endurance cannot last.

PINCHBACK.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 18, 1879.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Sir—Being in a habit of reading your paper weekly, I thought I would write you a few lines. The LOUISIANIAN and *Christian Recorder* are the only papers that come into the reading room of this school, edited by colored men, and you may rest assured that they are highly appreciated by the young men of Georgia. Although we are politically damned in this State we have at heart political freedom, if we cannot enjoy it. The most of the leading Republicans of the State have formed alliances with independent Democrats, defensively, but this only remains so until they are elected when they then form offensive alliances. A few years ago the Republicans voted for B. H. Hill for Senator and to-day we have not a worse enemy living, politically, than B. H. Hill. Perhaps the same might be said of Felton of the 7th district, and Emery Spear of the 9th district. Briant has been rode to death by other sloathful Republicans and they charge him with so much corruption that he cannot do any good as a leader.

The colored people all over the State say "give us Grant for President in 1880 and we will carry Georgia by a handsome Republican majority." Perhaps Georgia, of late, has not had so much murder, intimidation and ostracism as Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina; but this was the case with the State when the whites were, as they term it, "redeeming the State from Radical rule." Our hearts have been made glad for some weeks over the effort of Senator Windom to get us lands appropriated by the National Government. Can you not speak through the columns of the LOUISIANIAN and tell the law-making framers of the United States that the proscriptive customs of this country are vexations to the colored man, and that their necks are tired of the yoke? Would to God that Georgia had a "Louisianian" here to advocate straight out Republican ideas. Perhaps some of us will subscribe for your paper this summer when we go out to teach.

I am your well wisher,

A. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.

MADISON, IND., Mar. 5, 1879.

EDITON LOUISIANIAN:

The Windom resolutions have for a time caused considerable comment among the leading colored men of this city; but now they appear to have dropped them and to have taken up the Edmunds resolutions. In the opinion of your correspondent the colored man is naturally endeared to the South. He has made it to a great extent what it is and feels that it is his "own native land." Unless the government extends to every citizen, be he black or white, the strong arm of the law, we can no longer boast of this being a great republic. When this ceases to be done the country forfeits the title, "The land of the free and home of the brave".

The conference of colored men is favorably looked upon by the colored citizens of Madison. Probably a delegation from this city will attend it. The necessity of this has long been felt in this community.

Yours, FRANKNESS.

—A great pedestrian contest for the Astley belt is being walked in Gilmore's Garden, New York.

A Bismarck is more dreaded than a bis bill.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS MUST FACE.

A PRESIDENT RESOLVED NOT TO GIVE UP THE PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT-BOX—A STOPPAGE OF THEIR OWN SALARIES, ETC.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It may be taken for granted that no law providing for the repeal of the sections relating to the United States Supervisors and their duties will be signed by the President. Of course, he has not even intimated to any one that he will pursue this course, and he could not with propriety indicate his intention. But it is definitely known that he regards these laws as right and necessary and just to all parties, and as entirely non-partisan in character and designed only to secure honesty in National elections. He is known also to be in thorough accord with the Republicans in Congress in regard to these laws, and no doubt is felt among the latter but that he will stand firmly with them to the last in maintaining the present laws on the statute books. As to the repeal of the jurors' oath, there will be no opposition to that among Republicans. Indeed, an offer was made to the Democrats in conference committee to yield that. As to the employment of troops about the polls, it is not expected that the Republicans or the President will deem it necessary to allow the army bill to fail on that account. It is quite possible that the Republicans may yield the section relating to the use of troops, for many of the best lawyers among them hold that under the laws in regard to defiance of United States laws the President has all the authority needed to use troops in spite of the posse comitatus clause.

The Democrats are just beginning to consider one feature of the failure to pass the Legislative bill which did not attract their attention to any great extent when they were contemplating the effect which the failure of this bill would have upon the Administration. They seem to have forgotten that all the expenses of Congress are also in this bill, including not only the salaries of members and Senators and all employees, but the amount needed for stationery, fuel, lights, folding documents, pages, all means for carrying their mails, all messenger service, and in short every expense about the Capitol, the reporting of debates and stationery for committees, as well as for members. None of these things can be provided forafter the 30th of June, if the Legislative bill is not a law, without an open violation of the law and without subjecting any officer violating it to criminal prosecution.

These considerations are having a very marked effect upon both the Democratic members and the large crowd of candidates for place. The idea of serving, perhaps for several months, without pay is not pleasant, and it is particularly disagreeable to the majority of candidates, who will, even when successful, exhaust most of their available resources in the trip to Washington and in the contest for positions. It is admitted, even by those Democrats who talk most loudly of never surrendering their present position on the Supervisors law, and of stopping the wheels of government till the Republicans and the President surrender, that this stopping of their own supplies also will introduce very troublesome dissatisfaction, if not mutiny into their own ranks.

To Germany belongs the credit it is said of Russia's adhesion to the Berlin Treaty

—The Republicans of San Francisco decline responsibility for the President's veto of the Chinese bill.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON JEFF DAVIS.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, March 3.—The following is a *verbatim* report of the speech of Senator Chandler delivered about 5 o'clock this morning on the Arrears of Pensions Bill:

Mr. President—Twenty-two years ago to-morrow, in the old hall of the Senate, now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States, I, in company with Jefferson Davis, stood up and swore before Almighty God that I would support the Constitution of the United States. Jefferson Davis came from the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce into the Senate of the United States, and took the oath with me to be faithful to the Government. During four years I sat in this body with Jefferson Davis and saw preparations going on, from day to day for the overthrow of the Government. With treason in his heart and perjury upon his lips, he took an oath to sustain the Goverment that he meant to over-throw. Sir, there was method in that madness. He, in co-operation with other men from his section, and in the Cabinet of Buchanan made careful preparation, for the event that was to follow. Your armies were scattered all over this broad land where they could not be used in an emergency.

Your fleets were scattered wherever the winds blew and water was found to float them where they could not be used in the rebellion. Your treasury was depleted until your bonds, bearing six per cent interest, principal and interest payable in coin were sold for eighty-eight cents on the dollar for current expenses, and no buyers. Preparations were carefully made.

Your arms sold under an apparently innocent clause in an army bill, providing that the Secretary of war might, at his discretion sell such arms as he deemed it for the interest of the Government to sell.

Sir, eighteen years ago last month I sat in the halls and listened to Jefferson Davis delivering his farewell address, informing us what our constitutional duties to the Government were and then he left and entered into a rebellion to overthrow the Government that he had sworn to support. I remained here, sir, during the whole of that terrible rebellion. I saw our brave soldiers by thousands and hundreds of thousands—aye, I might say millions, pass through to the theatre of war; and I saw their shattered ranks. I saw steamboat after steamboat and railroad train after railroad train arrive with maimed and wounded. I was with my friend (Burnside) when he commanded the Army of the Potomac, and saw piles of legs and arms that made humanity shudder. I saw widow and orphan in their homes and heard the weeping and wailing of those who had lost their dearest and best.

Mr. President, I little thought at that time that I should live to hear in the Senate of the United States eulogies upon Jefferson Davis living—a living rebel eulogy on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

Sir, I am amazed to hear it, and I can tell the gentlemen on the other side that they little know the spirit of the North when they come here at this day and with bravado on their lips utter eulogies upon a man whom every man, woman and child in the North believes to have been a double-dyed traitor to his country. (Applause in galleries)

The presiding officer, (Mr. Mitchel in the chair)—"Order must be preserved in the galleries."

Mr. Morgan—If the Senator or any other man in the United States believed that, why did they not proceed to try him? And I ask who went on his bond when he was released from prison?

Mr. Chandler—The Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I believe, went his bond.

The above speech, which has fired the Northern heart, would never have been delivered if cool, calculating sense had been the property of Southern Senators. The name of Mr. Davis is a red rag to the Northern people, and if the South wants to get into power the less he is brought forward in public tal., the better. As a Republican, we believe it would be for the good of the South if she were of our party faith; but if she will be Democratic, her public men should learn discretion by this time, and the secret that if she would again be powerful in the affairs of the nation, she must learn to "stoop to conquer." Where is the sense of telling the victors that Davis and secession were right, when both have been soundly thrashed in an appeal to the god of battle? If any good could come of it there might be an excuse for keeping up sectional strife by fiery invectives in defense of a weak, old man. Had we the care of the Democracy in hand, we would say, "mum is the word" whenever the name of Jefferson Davis by any sort of means finds its way into either house of Congress.

THE New York *Herald*, the great news-gatherer of the country, is interviewing persons of prominence in every section relative to the leading presidential candidates of the two parties. Tilden and Thurman divide the affections of the Democratic faithful, with the latter decidedly in the lead. Hendricks and Bayard come next in the respective orders named. Should the Democrats carry Ohio this coming fall, either with or without Thurman, his chance for the nomition would be almost assured; should they fail, though, the astute worker of Grammercy Park with the bar'ls o' money would stand a good chance of once more bearing the banner of his party. The South is almost solid against Tilden, and for Thurman or any other candidate. The West is largely for the Bandana with Hendricks as a reserve. The East is the only section on which the Still-hunter can depend for support. The Republicans, on the other hand, are daily becoming united on a single man—Grant. The aspect of a solid South has thoroughly frightened them into a union and effective discipline to which the party of moral ideas has been a stranger for many years. Such is the unity of sentiment which the threatening danger has infused into the Republican ranks that the return of ultra leaders to Congress is hailed by even the Independents who, three years ago would have witnessed the election of a Democratic President with mild indifference. No neutrals, independents or free-thinkers will receive the least countenance next year. It will be a square knock-down fight between Republican and Democrat—the North and the South.

—Bismarck says that even a partial disarmament of the German army is impossible. The empire has too many enemies to watch.

—The marriage of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Margaret took place in St. George,s chapel, Windsor Castle on Thursday.

—Gov. Williams, of Indiana, has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, regular session having failed to pass the appropriation bills.

Democrats believe that a Republican veto of injustice to John Chinaman is a sure plank in their scaling ladder planted against the presidential fortification.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MAR. 15. 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of Colored Men will be held at* NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *Tuesday, May* 6, 1879.

The solid South will rule the North in dreamland.

The *Picayune* is in her dotage; she is being fed on pap.

Times are easier. A bully *Democrat* no longer leeches on the community.

Thurman is playing for the Democratic nomination. Til-den let us wait and see.

Davis was a patriot. Lincoln was a heartless murderer of thousands of his fellow countrymen.

A passing thought strikes the *Democrat:* "To the victors belong the—over charges and indictments.

Zach Chandler is a stalwart. The Democratic side of the Senate thought so on the night of the 3rd inst.

The faithful are rushing on to Washington. Wherever the carcass is, there will the vultures gather

Savings in the iron vaults of banks somehow manage to run out into wild speculations on the streets.

The constitutional convention will plant the seeds of repudiation to raise a crop of discredit for Louisiana.

Hon. J. B. Eustis, from the U. S. Senate to the constitutional convention, appreciates the fact that small favors are thankfully received.

Badger the collector for a place and he will swear at, and console you all in one breath. "By Mac, you will be provided for below."

The members of Congress were lately treated to a nicely punched and well-Donn-Pi-att Washington in one of the lobbies of the House.

The cannon which belches out congratulatios to acquitted bull-dozers drives fatal fright into capital which might find its way hither.

Insure a fair vote in the South, and we'll wager, the country will give the Republicans from 1880 a Grant of four years lease of power.

It took a whole Single-ton of a congressman from Mississippi to defeat the proposed steamship line between Rio Janeiro and New Orleans.

SOME white Republicans of this city have just found out corruption in their party and have withdrawn to the enemy. Conscience and right are always with the side that controls the machine.

Our National Constitution is everything to all men. The solid South sees the Confederacy justified in it; the North beholds in it the glory of a restored Union, while both sections find in the XVth patch on it a duty imposed on the shot-gun to teach Negro Suffrage the way to vote.

WE REGRET.

The little good men do in the short course of a life time is so over balanced by mistakes, human existence may be said to be made up of regrets. It is no fault of ours, however, which we regret this time. It is the Governor of the State who has made a grave mistake, pardonable though, because it was not intended. Ever since the present government came into power, the *Democrat* has enjoyed the patronage of the public printing. That paper received this mark of party favor as a reward of merit for the services it had rendered. It was the only true representative of the Democratic opinion; the rest had more or less played the harlot with the Republicans in other days. While they were moderate, dignified and reasonable, and conscious that two races inhabit Louisiana whose interests call for harmony, the *Democrat* was bold, wild and ultra, and believed that negroes had no rights, which white men are bound to respect. From the first it has been seeking to tinker with the hands of the clock of time by throwing them back to give the present generation, as much as possible, a sweet recollection of the "good old days." It has so far succeeded that we are on the eve of important political changes in our organic law which will war against the interests of the State. In looking around for some means of cure for the political disease of Louisiana, we believe in the use of the allopathic system. It is for this reason we believe, and we regret that the Governor made a mistake in having withdrawn official pap and character from the *Democrat* and bestowed them on the grandame of Camp street. Itthefearful heresies of race antagonism which are taught with ability by the *Democrat* and to which the white people of the State blindly assent, can prevail a few years longer to the complete ruin of Louisiana, we are satisfied then and not before then, would common sense resume its sway. To cripple the *Democrat* in any particular is to delay this desired event. The *Picayune* got some pretty good sense pumped into its brain when Butler commanded here; it therefore will oftener be likely to give good advice than not, and to that extent will stave off the happy day. By all means, Louisiana should be left under the leadership of the *Democrat* to wallow to her heart's content in the mire of Bourbonism that she may the sooner see the need of cleanliness and good behavior. Once again, then, we say we regret the action of Governor Nicholls in transferring the public printing from the fiery bourbon *Democrat* to the even-balanced old lady of Camp street.

FROM full detailed accounts at hand the slaughter of the 24th regiment of the line in the Zulu war was largely due to bad generalship and inefficiency. The idea of an army in the heart of the enemy's country being encamped without the necessary ammunition ready to be had at a moment's notice is a blunder which degenerates into a crime. Such was the case with the battallions of the 24th which were engaged on the fatal field of Isandula. The oversight of not having the ammunition chests opened in anticipation of an attack could only be accounted for either from ignorance of the nearness of the enemy or from his fighting qualities. As related by the few who survived to tell the tale, the Zulus came down on the camp in regular military precision unchecked by a murderous fire from the Martini rifles of the sturdy red-coats. In about two hours from the commencement of the fray, they taught the proud troops of the first power of Europe that the native African is not lacking in all the requisites of courage. If Lord Chelmsford is neither court-martialed nor displaced for this tarnish on the honor of British arms, it will be because he is strongly shielded by relationship to some noble "juke."

If you have "the Devil to pay" don't be in a hurry, as there are many ahead settling accounts with that remorseless creditor. Ingersoll says *he* will never pay.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO PARISH COMMITTEE.

The election of Officers, and delegates to the PARISH REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE in the different wards of the city took place on last Saturday;

Considerable interest was shown in the contest, and much speculation was indulged in as to who would likely be the sucessful competitors.

Owing to rumors which are general on such occasions, before and imediately after the election as to the new Parish Committee and the effect a certain complexion of the body would have on the leaders of the party, who are zealously working to harmonize present differences enthused new life, and aroused all of the ambitious fires within breast of the hitherto quiet and seemingly unconcerned ward leader,(?)for the specific purpose of proving to the powers that be "what *he* called for" On the aboe hypothesis the election in most of the wards was run, very naturally therefore(po litically speaking) the canvass was vigorous and spirited wherever there was any opposition and we must accept also the theory that all of the tricks common to ward politics were resorted to by crown with success each factions favorite candidates. Admitting the above to be true, we see no reason why there should be a continuation of hostilities among ourselves. The representatives in in Parish committee no matter who they are, and no matter by which faction elected, should be respected as such by all voters of the ward, and supported in their endeavors for the good of the party polictics in the ward,irrespective of factious demands or representative.

We do not wish to be understood as taking sides with either faction no matter in what ward these factions may exist, but we do wish to be understood as an earnest advocate of harmony and unity among ourselves. We cannot hope to do anything as long as these bickerings and faction fights continue.

Let the voters of the diifferent wards understand and know that more good can be accomplished, their interests and the interests of all concerned can be better subserved and protected in the united assemblage of the voters in the different wards, no matter by whom such a gathering or club as the case may be, is officered, than by this constant and useless curbstone speech making, each man imagining his claims to be the best.

We hope that this thing will cease forever, and let us one and all go in for the success of the candidates of the party proper.

THE crop of statesmen from every calling in life among the Democrats of this city who are anxious to serve the State in the formation of a new constitution, is something wonderful. From the curbstone polition to your kid-gloved lawyer, each of them is impressed with the fact that the State will go to the bad, if he don't happen to have a hand in framing the new rules by which we are to be guided hereafter. The *per dien* of course, with a Democrat will not enterinto the consideration of all these anxious patriots, though some one has been malicious enough to suggest that fat monopolies will be in ready attendance on the convention. It is an outrage on the established virtue of all these gentlemen who are perspiring to serve the people of the State to suppose, much more to believe, that gas companies, slaughter-houses, bond-holders and all the like can be any possible inducement to draw them into the membership of the Convention.

WE call the attention of our readers especially business men who are dependent on the rural portion of the State, to a careful reading of the letter from the editor of this paper on the first page. The only remedy for this exodus is a "practical assurance on the part of the white people that justice and fairness will be dispensed to *all* classes of the State a like. The necessity which drives these poor people away, go farther to accomplish the ruin of Louisiana, than our yellow fever and overflows.

The cheese is mite-ier than the card.—N. O. Times. But not as killing as the card of honor.

OUR people are fearfully exercised about the acquittal of the Natchitoches prisoners. They think somebody connected with the Court is to blame. All speak in high terms of District attorney Leonard. He has apparently done all that mortal man could do to bring the guilty to punishment. That the Natchitoches people are all on their way up the river rejoicing in their release from the clutches of the law, is natural enough. Anybody in their place has not only a right to rejoice, but to crow most lustily in the vindication of bull-dozing and the White League civilization which first saw the light of day on Red River. Now, if there is any blame at all, to whom does it belong? General opinion among our people seems to point to Judge Billings. Poor man! He does not forget the fate of Judge Durell. Besides, both house of Congress are Democratic and no judge, however innocent he may be, can relish the idea of being dragged up to impeachment. If Judge Billings is at fault he may have had an eye to a quiet occupancy of the bench with no Democrat to molest or make him afraid. This is about the most charitable construction to place on his action. There are few Republicans now a days in the South who will not be more concerned about retaining their official positions, than to live up to party principles at the risk of being brought up before the bar of the House of Representatives to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors. Times change, and the official is a fool who does not change with them.

THERE is much reason to fear the South, though having the brain and votes of the Democratic party in its pocket, is about to be ignored on the speakership question. By every consideration of right, justice and policy, the presiding officer of the House should be a Southern man. We shall begin to lose heart for the mettle of the statesmen of our section if they will suffer Mr. Randall, who has so persistly snubbed the South in the matter of appropriations in two sessions, to be re-elected to the speakership. If there must be a Democrat in the chair, the North is too insignificant and too greedy to retain this seat of power any longer. Our own Ellis, or Chalmers, of Mississippi, or some other live, brainy man South, should be seated at the helm to manage the popular branch of Congress for a while.

OF all nations, England would have been the most happy to have us make a mistake on the late Chinese legislation. The Democratic party, which cares nothing for the country, except to get into the government of it, passed an act which it well knew, if it became a law, would completely ruin our commerce with China; but to catch the vote of the Pacific slope, it passed the Chinese bill. The country has much to thank the President for in having preserved our good name, and at the same time saved our commerce from destruction.

GEN. GRANT arrived on Monday at Calcutta and is the guest of the Viceroy. We haven't the least doubt now that the Afghan war will soon be happily ended; for Lord Lytton will not allow the illustrious American Captain to depart without having received from him a short, practical plan for ending the trouble with the Ameer's kingdom, even if it takes all summer. In this delicate way the General will pay for his board during his stay with the Viceroy.

THE coming Democratic Congress has fired the Northern heart worse than a red rag enrages a mad bull. Chandler's speech on Jeff. Davis is loudly echoed to the skies. We begin to fear that our Southland will never again know the halcyon days of power when it strode loftily on the necks of the Northern mud-sills. "Turn backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in your flight," and let us once more realize the sweets of ruling this mighty nation!

"Vital spark of heavenly flame." If there is fire above and fire below, where is the cool and happy place?

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The new Spanish ministry is unpopular.

—Gen. Grant arrived at Calcutta on the 10th.

—The town elections in New Jersey show Republican gains.

—Queen Victoria will leave on the 25th for a visit to the continent.

—The Haytian Government is about to be overthrown by revolution.

—For the Senate offices, the names of the candidates are called legion.

—The late de Broglie—Fortin Ministry in France is to be impeached.

—In about eight months the New Orleans and Texas Railroad will be completed.

—A strong feeling has arisen in France against the factious conduct of the Radicals.

—Cardinal McCloskey has assured Archbishop Purcell aid in his financial troubles.

—Gambetta pronounces against the impeachment of the late ministry under MacMahon.

—A violent storm passed over Macoupin county, Ill., destroying much valuable property.

—The President is determined to veto any act of Congress which will repeal the election laws.

—The *Picayune* has been awarded the printing contract of Louisiana *vice* the *Democrat*.

—Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," philanthropist, reformer and philologist, is dead.

—Female suffrage has been rejected by a large majority in the English House of Commons.

—The town of Szegedin in Hungary has been overflowed. 8000 persons have become homeless.

—After having lately mowed down the English, the Zulus are burning the towns in their way.

—The Democratic Senators will caucus on the 18th concerning the reorganization of the Senate.

—The Memphis president of the board of health denies the existence of yellow fever in that city.

—The anniversary of the first laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated at New York on the 16th.

—The English propose to treat with Yakoob Kahn, son and successor of the Ameer of Afghainstan.

—Randall and Blackburn of Kentucky are the main candidates for the Speakership of the Forty-sixth Congress.

—European residents of Burmah are anxious about their safety, since the massacre of the nobles by order of the king.

—The Vatican organ denies that the Pope has changed the policy of demanding a resumption of temporal power.

—An original letter from the late Senator Morton to President Johnson approving of "My Policy" has been published.

—The Democratic primaries for candidates for the constitutional convention took place in this city the 11th inst.

— Ex-Minister Sandford addressed the New York chamber of commerce on the 7th, on trade with Central Africa.

—England and France are jointly dictating sharp terms to the Khedive in the financial management of Egypt.

—The fight among the Democratic aspirants for the speakership—Randall and Blackburn—is waxing red-hot.

—Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is said to have received a full pardon for all his alleged offenses in that State.

—A fearful panic in Gilmore's Garden in New York during the International walking match, took place on Wednesday.

—Ohio Republicans have begun a quiet but thorough canvass of their State. Ex-Attorney General Taft will be the nominee.

—The German Reichstag will soon be dissolved.

A li-on ones good name seldom fails to leave a gaping wound

—The Republicans elected their municipal ticket in Sacramento (Cal.) on the 11th.

—Secretary Sherman calculates a probable deficit of $28.000.000, in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

Jennings, the dog fighter, is arrested. The lawyers get around him and cry for more fee (Murphy) to the rescue.

—The Duke of Connaught has gone to Queensborough to meet Princess Margaret of Prussia, his intended bride.

—Capt. Boynton, in his swimming apparatus on the way to this city recieved a magnificent ovation in Cincinnati on the 11th.

—The conflict of State authority of Virginia with U. S. District judge Rives has been brought before the notice of the Federal Supreme Court.

The Democratic party will be completely Haycsed out of its presidential chance if it makes an obstinate fight for the repeal of the election law.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 200 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot
Inferior	6⅜@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7⅜	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7⅝@7⅞	—
Good Ordinary	7⅞@7⅞	7¾
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8⅛@8⅜	—
Middling	8⅛@8⅜	8⅜
Strict Middling	8⅜@8⅝	—
Good Middling	9⅛@9⅛	9⅛
Middling Fair	10@10⅛	10

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
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A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. C. K. Brown, W.·. M.·., Arthur P. Williams. Secretary, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, first Tuesday evening of every month at 7 o'clock.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. eWm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Secon Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, WM. THOMPSON E.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

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STRINGER LODGE No. 2, J. Lewis, W. M.; J. A. Norager, Secretary. Meets second Monday of each month.

PARSONS LODGE No. 3, A. Wicker, W. M.; St. F Casanave, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday of each month.

EZRA CHAPTER No. 4, J. Henri Burch, H. P.; W. G. Elliott, Scrib. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

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AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

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PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON,
President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Directors.

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10 CASES OF 12 JARS
NEW FRENCH PRUNES.
5 cases of 50 cartoons French PRUNES
5 " 2-25 " " "
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL.
5 " Maraschino "
5 " Cocoa "
100 basket Lafaurie ANISETNE.
100 " Marie Brizard "
25 cases superior Burgundy WINE
200 " Bordeaux "
100 " Brandy CHERRIES.
10 " new FRUITS in juice.
10 " boneless SARDINES in oil.
3 " " MACKERELS "
50 " White Wine VINEGAR
20 casks and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR Landing and for sale by
J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1879.

A MAN attempted to kill himself on last Wednesday because he was in debt. People indebted to us had better take warning and settle at once lest they should be afflicted with the same desire.

IT is reported that Hon. J. Henri Burch has been appointed chief of the Record Department in the New Orleans Custom House. One more Hayes elector yet not "recognized."

A delegation of Republicans from the parish of Iberville, composod of Messrs. Preston, Johnson, Roxborough and Martin, were in the city on last Thursday. They report bright prospects of success.

Miss Ottillia Somerville, who has been the guest of Miss Charlotte Kennedy during the last week, left for home in Mobile on Wednesday last. It is to be regretted that close confinement to duty deprived us of the pleasure of the young lady's company as often as desired.

No doubt a very agreeable surprise to two of our rising young men occurred simultaneously in the early part of the week. We refer to the unanimous election, as President of the Central Republicbn Club in their reshective wards—First and Sixth—of Messrs. W. S. Wilson and John E. Staes. Worthy selections.

U. S. Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg arrived in the city on Monday last, and was immediately besieged by a throng of office seekers, some of whom he made happy by speedy appointment, while others were promised places at an early day—and still they are not happy. The Senator returned on Thursday evening to Washington.

A farewell social benefit, tendered Rev. George W. Bryant, "the people's favorite preacher," for his intellectual ability, sterling integrity and unflinching advocacy of the rights of his race, and as a testimonial for his speedy return to this city again, to be given at 149 St. Denuis near Washington street, Tuesday night, March 18, 1879. Vocal and instrumental music, refreshments of the season, toasts, presents, etc. Subscription 25 cents.

OUR young and genial friend, James Duncan Kennedy, who arrived home on Monday last, has returned to his post of duty to be present at the opening of the extra session of Congress. He will remain in the discharge of duty until the reorganization of the Senate. If Jimmie were a Democrat we might wish him a retention of place under the new regime; but as he is an incorrigible Republican, there is not the least doubt but that our young friend will receive the "grand American bounce"—when we then hope to see and welcome him home, where we assure him of new fields and pastures green.

GRAND COUNCIL C. M. P. U.,
New Orleans, Mar. 7, 1879.

At the semi-annual election of the aforesaid Council, held even date, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing six months:

Peter Joseph, 11th ward, president.
O P Fernandez, 5th ward, vice-president.
George W Kellar, 3rd ward, secretary.
Edward Thompson, 4th ward, treasurer.
F C Antoine, 3rd ward, manager.
George Washington, 9th ward, chaplain.
James Johnson, 4th ward, marshal.
Charles Maurice, 8th ward, sergeant-at-arms.

THE marriage idea as conceived by one of our young ladies, seems to have caused a certain young gentleman considerable uneasiness. Monday and Tuesday evenings were spent by him and a few gentlemen friends in fruitless endeavors to prove to the lady his (the young man's) deep devotion, untiring love, and determination to satisfy her at the shrine of Venus of his fervent and durning desire to tie, beyond future dispute, the "guardian knot." The last that is reported of this modern "Romeo," minus the Shakesperian vietues, is, that on last Tuesday evening he was seen lying on the floor of his newly found home, crying in piteous accents—

"This is my last look on earth.
Bye, bye, dear, dear."

THE "Picayune" of the 12th, came out in a long leader, "Why a new State Printer was appointed." During Republican rule, the whole pack of Democratic journals never tired in holding up the Republican newspaper at that time, the official organ, as a vampire and a leech on the community, and yet ever since the State fell into the hands of the present dominant party, the public printing has been sought for by each of these papers as a tit-bit of unusual luxury. "They all love it, and they all do it"—that is the emolument of the printing contract and the necessary fight to get it. The "Democrat" has had its day; the "Picayune" has just entared on hers, and the commercial animal at the corner of Camp and Common will soon set up a howl for the succession. These virtuous papers, which use to consider the public printing an outrage on the tax payers of the State so long as they had no chance to enjoy the profits arising from it, should, now they are in power, prove their virtuous profession by their works by doing the printing free of charge for the State, or stand self-convicted of bare-faced hypocrisy.

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200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

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NO SCALING.

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1	Prize of $30,000 is..		$30,000
1	Prize of $10,000 is....		10,000
1	..	5,000 is....	5,000
2	..	2,500 are ..	5,000
5	..	1,000 are ..	5,000
20	..	500 are ..	10,000
100	..	100 are ..	10,000
200	..	50 are ..	10 000
500	..	20 are ..	10,000
1 000	..	10 are ..	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	APPROXIMATIONS OF $300 each	2 000
9	APPROXIMATIONS OF $100 each	10 00
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1857, Prizes, All amounting to

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Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

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ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.
Feb24

1879. 1879.

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LL O O U U I S I AA NN N I AA NN N
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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

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And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

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With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sha receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifie with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shas untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerou to command and insure success.

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NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
STEAMBOATS, STORES,
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

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NO SCALING.

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1 Prize of	$10,000 is....		10,000
1 ..	5,000 is....		5,000
2 ..	2,500 are ..		5,000
5 ..	1,000 are ..		5,000
20 ..	500 are ..		10,000
100 ..	100 are ..		10,000
200 ..	50 are ..		10 000
500 ..	20 are ..		10,000
1,000 ..	10 are ..		10,000

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9	APPROXIMATIONS OF	$200 each	2 000
9	APPROXIMATIONS OF	$100 each	10 000
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1857, Prizes, All amounting to

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The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

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Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

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Feb24

1879. 1879.

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And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

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